WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. bboy's Park Theater-Frait, the American Aquarium Circus Metines, Booth's Theatre-One Huntred Wives, Malines, Rijon Opera Woune-Savand Sevens, Malines, smedl's five-um-freedway and 9th st. Daly's Theatre-Nonder and Plan. Matines. and Opera House-Joshus White-mit

Grand Opera House-Johns Wittenin, Hatter, Haverly's 14th Nr. Treatre-Itables, Matter, Haverly's Sth Av. Thenter-Crimen, Haverly's N blu's Garlen-Touteta, Nation, Konter & Blair's Concert Hall-Concert, Matter, Madison Square Theatre-Hall Kirks.

Madison Square Theatre-Hast Kirs.

Magnete Temple-Memorism.

Has Francisco Minetrela-Bendrey and 19th st.

Niand ord Theatre-Bills Taylor. Matines.

Theatre Comique-Matigan's silver Wedling. Matinos.

Theatre Comique-Theatre-Pinios of Pean Val.

Lulen Square Theatre-Picida

Vallach's Theatre-Tie Upper Cent.

Windsor Theatre-The Legion of House. Matine Hayes Will Give It Up.

on the fourth of March, and retire from it forever. But why should be give it up? He has occupied it four years, without any lawful right, yet he now peacefully retires. Why?

Because the Republicans who placed him there, knowing he had no title, will not sustain him in staying there any longer. They have now a President who was legally elected; and even they prefer a President of

The principal object Haves has had in view while occupying the White House seems to have been the accumulation of money. Conscious that he was not entitled to the salary of President, yet greedy to possess it, he has drawn his salary monthly in advance. For this, we understand, there is no precedent. It was never done by any of Mr. HAYES'S predecessors.

New York in the Cabinet.

Since Judge FOLORR has declined to go into Gen. GARFIELD's Cabinet, it is seriously asked among Republicans whether the foreat all. A look over the field discloses so many aspirants that it seems unnecessary that New York should be ignored by the new President. However, the representative of our five millions of people cannot expect to occupy one of the highest seats, for they appear to be taken.

Nevertheless, why not call WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON to the Navy Department? He s abundantly competent to fill the place; indeed, he would shine in contrast with the Ancient Mariner of the Wabash and the young man from the Kanawha. Gen. GAR-PIELD might take to ROBERTSON, for he made his nomination at Chicago possible. Mr. BLAINE ought to welcome him to the Cabinet, for he has long been one of his champions. Senator CONKLING-if he is entitled to say anything about it -could not consistently object; for did not Judge Ron-ERTSON, in the Senatorial caucus at Albany, east his vote for CONKLING's right hand man, THOMAS C. PLATT, and did not this very vote secure the nomination of PLATT on the first ballot? Moreover, on that occasion did not the Bald Eagle of Westchester, and Old Salt of Onondaga, and SKINNER of Jefferson, and other Republicans of that kind, follow the lead of Robentson, and thus gladden the heart of CONKLING by giving PLATT a complete victory?

If New York is to have the Attorney-General, there stands the Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON of the third term, who stuck to imperialism at Chicago, though attacked by neuralgla there, and came into the Convention on the last day with his head bound up in a frightful-looking bandage, and cast his vote with the 506 on the final ballot for

President. If Judge Robertson is not called and Mr. STOUGHTON is out of the question, here is the Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT. His claims and qualifications lie on the surface. He stood among the 306 at Chicago, he has been place that is offered to him.

There are plenty more in New York who will obey Gen. GARFIELD'S summons on a moment's notice, and he will have no excuse for leaving this State unrepresented in his

The City's Alarming Mortality.

What is the meaning of the frigthful mortality from which New York has suffered since the present year came in? To what is the great increase of deaths for January and February due?

Since New Year's Day about 6,500 persons have died in New York, and the city has shown a death rate for the season which puts it among the unhealthiest capitals of the world. If our mortality had been as low as the average for London, for instance, the number of deaths for the two months would have been less by fifteen hundred.

And yet winter is by no means an unhealthy season with us. Next to autumn, it is the healthlest season. The year 1872 showed a high mortality rate for New York. The total number of deaths for the year was \$2,647, which was an increase of between five and six thousand as compared with 1871. During the first or winter quarter of the year they amounted to 7,406. But during the summer quarter they reached the alarming total of 10.025. Even the great mortality of the winter was exceeded by that of summer about forty per cent.

Suppose we have a like experience tals year. The summer is always the unhealthlest season in New York. Our death rate is then invariably at its highest. Then the hot sun makes of all the filth in the city a festering source of disease, and the children crawded in the tenement houses fight for life, with the odds strongly against them, while every parent who can afford the expense hurrie his infants away from the town where the diseases of summer rage like a pestilence.

We have begun the year 1881 with a mortality during the comparatively healthy winter which is unprecedented. In two months we have lost nearly 6,506 inhabitants by death. If that monthly average is maintained during March, the first quarter of the year will show a total mortality of between 9,000 and 10,000 thirty or forty per

cent, more than in 1872. On the average, the autumn quarter is the healthiest of the year; then comes the winter, and spring and summer follow with the greatest mortality. This was the experience of 1872. Suppose the proportion of deaths for the different seasons is the same during this year as it was then. Assuming 9,000 to 10,000 for the first quarter, there in Lord GREY's Coercion bill, the Westwould be between 10,000 and 11,000 for the spring quarter, between 12,000 and 18,000 for the summer quarter, and between 8,000 and

9,000 for the autumn quarter. That is, the total mortality for the year will not be extravagantly estimated when we put it at 41,000. This would make the year 1881 imprecedented for its destruction of life in New York; and it is extremely prob-

able that it will have that bad distinction. What is the meaning of all these deaths? we again ask. Shall we go to the Health

necessity for that. Any intelligent man is substantially identical in principle with who observes this flithy city can point at the Westmeath act, which expired by limionce to the cause. Diphtheria, pneumonia, and the other diseases which are generated and stimulated by uncleanliness and foul exhalations, have been sending up our death rate since the beginning of the year, and they may rage with greater intensity during the spring. What are known as the zymotic diseases, the diseases which are directly due to a bad hygiene, have sent or accessory of treasonable practices, wherup our death rate so far, and they will send it still higher between now and the cool days of autumn.

The foul accumulations which load the streets in many quarters of the town have | inciting to an act of violence or intimidation only begun to do their deadly work. The severe cold of the winter has weakened | maintenance of law and order being speciftheir destructive force; but when spring | ically mentioned. The districts within and summer suns pour heat upon them, they | which summary imprisonment for suswill be ready to breed a greater pestlience | pected agrarian offences is authorized than we have yet known.

necessity for the people of the city, Mr. Mr. HAVES will give up the White House and diminish the daily supply. Never have the streets been in a worse condition, and never was fifth better preserved is clear that no Irish member of Parliament. the germs of death, which will be in full

activity when the thermometer rises in June. Is it not time that something efficient was done to lessen the thirty-five thousand deaths which are likely to take place in New York between the first of March and named for their arrest in the war-the end of December? But what signs are rants, shall be laid before each House of there that all of them will not occur?

The Irish Coercion Bill.

More than a month after its introduction. the bill purporting to be framed for the protection of person and property in Ireland has passed the House of Commons. In the history of Parliament no measure ever met with such persistent and effective opposition at the hands of a small minority, and its passage involved an exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the Speaker, and a sacrifice of privileges on the part of most State in the Union is to have a member | the House, which are tantamount to a revo lution in Parliamentary procedure. Let us see how this bill, which has at length been carried at so great a cost, compares with other measures of repression which have from time to time been applied to Ireland.

The Habeas Corpus act has been suspended in Ireland not less than twenty-one times since the act of union. As a rule, however, such trenchant interference with the normal course of justice has been reserved for political troubles, and has seldem been invoked to repress agrarian disorders and breaches of the common law. One of the most stringent coercion bills heretofore passed was that introduced by Lord GREY's Government in the first reformed Parliament, which met in 1833. In this case it was shown by the Ministry that in the five previous years serious crimes against the person and property had increased sixteen fold. But the English Radicals joined the followers of O'CONNELL in resisting the bill, and especially the clause allowing certain classes of offences to be tried by court martial, which, nevertheless, became law. This was the measure which Lord WEL-LESLEY, then Lord Lieutenant, described as more formidable to himself than to the Irish people, because he was responsible for the exercise of its despotic powers. The mere terror of the law seems to have re-pressed disorder, for, although not a single court martial was even summoned, offences in the disturbed districts, which numbered 492 during the month before the passing of

the act, fell in the month following to 162. Between 1840 and 1846, coercion being suspended, what were described as agrarian crimes rose from about 4,000 to 8,000 in numher. In the last named year Sir ROBERT PEER brought in his Protection of Lifebill, on which, however, as is well known, he was defeated by a coalition of Protectionists, Whigs, and O'Connellites, and was thrust out of office. Nevertheless, a twelvemonth to Mentor, and he is ready to take any later, the fearful sufferings caused by famine having aggravated the

social disturbances in Ireland, the Whig Government succeeded in passing a Crime and Outrage act, stronger than the measure proposed by Sir Robert PEEL, but not creating courts martial or authorizing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. On the other hand, during the political troubles of 1848-49, and again during the Fenian outbreaks of 1866-68, powers of summary arrest were granted to the Irish Government. It is worth noting that just as the two coercion bills above mentioned were passed by the Whigs, so on both the oc casions just named the Habeas Corpus act was suspended by a Liberal Ministry.

The precedent on which, however, Mr. FORSTER has most relied in the FORTRACUE Peace Freservation bill, passed under the last Liberal Administration, and viewed in connection with its supplement known as the Westmeath act. The circumstances under which these measures of coercion were passed present in many respects a striking analogy to the existing crisis. Th GLADSTONE Cablust had disestablished the Anglican Church in Ireland, and was engaged in revising the relations of landlord and tenant, when it was alleged to be neces sary to postpone the Land bill, owing to the frequent outbreaks of agrarian disorder. Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE accordingly introduced his Peace Preservation bill, which embraced more stringent provisions for dealing with agrarian conspiracy than any project of coerciou previously carried out, except Lord GREY's. But as it neither created ourts martial nor suspended the Habeas Corpus act, it failed to cope with the terrorist organization in Westmeath and some neighboring districts. In 1871 Lord HART-INGTON, referring to the influence of the Riband society in this quarter, used terms identical with those in which Mr. FORSTER now con plains of the Land League. Riband law, he said, and not the law of the land, seemed to be that which was obeyed, and practically the Queen's writs did not run in Westmeath, Accordingly Lord HARTING ron proposed a suspension of the Habeas Corpus net, which provoked conalderable resistance, on the ground that such a step had never previously been taken, except in relation to political offences of the gravest character. Never theless, the Westmeath bill was passed and gave the Lord Lieutenant in Council authority to order the seizure and detention of persons suspected of complicity in agrarian crime within the proclaimed districts Like the menace of martial law contained

sons had been arrested under the act. It is plain enough that Mr. Foustku's measure for the protection of person and

menth act effected its purpose by terrorism

slone, or, as its advocates preferred to say,

by meral pressure. In the short interva-

between the passing of the bill in the Com-

mons and its ratification in the Lords, many

of the leading spirits in the Agrarian Con-

federacy quitted Ireland, and within nine

months from May, 1871, Westmeath was re-

ported "tranquit," although only four per-

tation in 1873. The present bill, as amended, provides that any person may be arrested in any part of Ireland, and detained in prison without bail, and shall not be discharged or tried by any court, provided such person is declared, by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, to be suspected of having been, since Sept. 30, 1880, guilty as principal ever committed. The warrant, moreover, may be issued not only on suspicion of political offences, but for any crime punishable by law, committed in a proscribed district, the and conduct tending to interfere with the are bot defined by the statute itself, And yet during this unhealthy winter, as in the Westmeath act, but are left when water in abundance has been a real to be prescribed, from time to time, by an order of the Lord Lieutenant. It will Commissioner Thompson has been forced | be observed that the law is retroactive, by his Croton Bureau to lessen the pressure | so far as regards offences committed or sus pected during the five months preceding the passage of the bill. On the other hand, it to breed disease in the warm season. In although a warrant may have been issued its half congested state it is carrying along | against him in Ireland under the act, can be arrested in England. It is further provided that a list of all persons detained in prison under this law, with a statement of the places in which they are confined and of the grounds Parliament within the first week of every month during which Parliament is sitting. This clause, by which the Government can he hold to a strict account for the use of the despotic powers conferred on it, was inmeasure. A further concession to the same section of the Premier's supporters is embodied in a proviso that persons detained in pursuance of a warrant under this act shall be treated as persons accused of crime, and not as convicted prisoners. We may add that the power of search for arms, and the declaring their possession penal, if enacted at all, will be accomplished by a separate bill. Such is the instrument of coercion put into Mr. FORSTER's hands, and which, during the present week, will be applied to Ireland. It is, as we have seen, far broader in its scope than the Westmeath act, since the latter bore only on a small and designated district, whereas this law, at the option of the Irish Government, may be enforced in any part of the country. Between it and Lord GREY's Coercion bill there is not much to choose, since most men would as lief lie in jail and not be tried at all as tried by a court martial. We shall soon know whether in this instance the mere threat of summary arrest will prove as efficacious as it did ten years ago, and whether Lord Cowper will be able to congratulate himself, as did Lord WELLESLEY in 1834, that he had never had

The Organization of the Senate.

powers vested in him.

occasion to use the harsh and autocratic

The Senate being a continuous body, the organization stands until overthrown by an adverse majority. The Democrats control it for the time being, and they will hold this power so long as they can command the necessary votes, and no longer. There is no disposition to oppose any Cabinet the new President may select; and there is nothing else for dispute at the outset.

The standing rules of the Senate require a majority to elect the Chairmen of committees, and substantially to organize the body. As is well known, with the sents of Mr. BLAINE and the late Mr. CARPENTER filled, the two parties are equally divided, with 37 Democrats and 37 Republicans. Judge Davis and Mr. Manone are Independents. There is no longer doubt about Mr. Manone's position. He has gone over to the Republican side. If Judge Davis should vote to retain the organization, as he did to make it, there would be a tie.

Now-putting aside any question about the right of the Vice-President to give the easting vote in that condition of things a motion to suspend or repeal the existing rule, or a resolution to confer the appoint ment of the committees on the President of the Senate, or a resolution naming the committees, would either of them be in order, and would circumvent the technical difficulty, if it really exists. In either of these cases the Vice-President could undoubtedly vote on an equal division. Hence it is only a question of time, without some unexpected interference, when the Republicans will organize the Senate by the casting vote of

Mr. ARTHUR. Although the point has never been tested n regard to the organization of the Senate, was held in the debate on the right of the Vice-President to vote in cases of equal division, thirty years ago, that it extended to every conceivable case, and that no action by the Senate could cripple the power conferred by the Constitution on that officer.

The Senate yesterday passed a number of House bills, including one for a monument at Schuylerville, commemorative of the battle of Saratoga. At its own request the Foreign Relations Committee was discharged from the consideration of the various Isthmus schemes. The Japanese Indomnity Fund bill was considered. The House adopted the report of the conference committee on the River and Harbor bill, and the bill was passed. It appropriates \$11,141,800. In spite of filibustering from the Republicans, the House reached and took up the Funding bill, and went into a night session on it, the intention of the majority being to keep the House in session until it should be

The proclamation which HAYES issued restorday, convening the Senate at noon of

The retirement of HART and HUGHES, the two leading rivals, from the week's foot race may lead to new and more important contests. They quitted the track at so early a stage that their travelling possibilities have been left in the dark. This opens the way for matching either or both against Howell and Littlewood and other great pedestrians during the summer. If Rowell intends to retire after his next great contest for the ASTLEY beit, the true emblem of the world's championship, it would be well to have that final struggle against all omers here in New York, where he won much of his fame and nearly all his fortune,

A communication presented to the Chiness Treaty Commissioners while in China by Mr. W. N. PETHICK, formerly United States Vice-Consulat Tientsin, but now private secretary of Vicercy Lt Hung CHAND, places in a very strong light the magnitude of the opium traffic, and the importance to the Chinese nation of such an opening wedge toward its suppression as is contained in the opium clause of the newly negotiated treaty. During 1870 there were imported into China from India, under onopoly of the British Government, 11,073,333 pounds of the drug, of the market value of \$50. 90,000. Allowing for the amount consumed in Hong Kong, or reexported thence to the Chiese in California, Australia, and elsowhere the total importation was not less than 13,995, 000 pounds. No other article of importation or Department for an answer? There is no property, although of more extensive scope, exportation equalled this in magnitude or value.

The value of imported cotton goods was only \$31,400,000; of woolien goods, \$7,000,000; metals, \$5,700,000; and all other articles together less than \$20,000,000. Even the tea exports amounted to less, not exceeding \$45,000,000. Silk exports were valued at \$40,000,000, and all other articles combined at \$11,200,000. The leading article in China's entire commerce is thus seen to be the deadly drug that is imported almost exclusively to be smoked, and that is described as slowly but surely undermining the energies and prosperity of the whole Chinese people. The traffic is carried on almost exclusively by British subjects, and under the protection of England's

Perhaps it never occurred to anybody until recently to put a comparative valuation on the Government bug professors. Mr. Knorr struck upon this new line of thought in the House debate over the proposed \$10,000 item for considering the ways of the cotton worm:

"There would be more propriety in an amendment vot-ing \$10,000 to briv to keys to catch the tobacco worms in my district, for 1 am sure a sirele to key cock is worth more in the externination of insects hoxious to surrent-ture than all the enternologists the dovernment has em-ployed in the last ten years."

If there were a statute punishing people for speaking disrespectfully of authorities, Mr. Knorr would doubtless be made to suffer its penaities; but the cotton worm item was defeated. Inauguration day is not ominous of a sec-

ond term for Gen. GARFIELD. The only other two Presidents inaugurated on Friday, as somebody has discovered, were John Quincy ADAMS and FRANKLIN PIERCE, and neither was redlected. Navy grog has fallen a victim in part to the modern temperance movement in the British isles, and hereafter lads under 20 years cannot have it. After that age eaflors may

have the allowance of grog if they wish; if not,

they may commute it for its value, and take it

out in chocolate. This is a queer substitute, Some of the old nautical ditties would be rather funny if the word chocolate were substituted serted seemingly for the express purpose of for grog. Stopping Jack's grog used to be reconciling the English Radicals to the rather a sad affair for him; perhaps he would not so much mind being cut off from his choco-Capt. Eaps's and all other Isthmus interceanic bills and resolutions had their heads knocked together yesterday when Senator Earon asked to have the Committee on Foreign Relations relieved from considering them

further, and the request was complied with. It

is only to be regretted that the same request

was not asked and accorded several weeks ago

thus saving a good deal of valuable time. A sign of the general upheaval produced by the inauguration of a President is the strong vote of the Assembly resterday to adjourn today until next Monday night. Why should the Legislature of New York discontinue its sessions during several days for a coremony at

Congress has been under bad influences, according to the Hon. ROLLIN M. DAGGETT of Nevada, who, in a late speech to the House, re-

"Many toneued rumer, the unblest evangel of calumny, has more than binted that he the pitter of gold have been added the enclastments of beauty to warn the judgments of men, and that the corporate Abaddan of the land, whose influence at its impossible into the even in the inner chambers of this temple, have called to their countries both the sightless sould Ceres and the streyed cyprical whose home is on the beight."

Mr. Datterr himself is inclined to charitably disbelief is not reassuring, because this is its

"Even were it nessible for me to believe them, over my shoulders I would have the mantle of doubt, and, like the bessed of Noan's son, walk backward with the cover the infamy before the world beheld it or our own eyes were blasted by the unwelcome riskin.

The matter would seem to be one for inquiry. even if the sightless son of Ceres and the stareyed cyprian had to be summoned to testify.

It is strange that no pilgrim to Mentor was sharp enough to steel that sponge which GARTIELD had under his slate all the time.

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The Garfield pendolum has awang back to its first position. Coukling's star, so recently in the ascendant, has waned, and now it shines only with a wavering light. Blaine is in a happy frame of mind. He believes that his original programme is to be carried out.

With the Treasury, the Interior, and the Post Office Departments in his hands, Mr. Biaine can afford to let his rival take his choice among the other places in the Administration; they have no important patronage to affect political results. Just how Conkling will accept this aggravating alternative remains to be seen.

According to the reports of his personal organs, he left Mentor after his recent visit perfeetly satisfied with his reception and with the outlook. These newspapers announced with entire confidence that the Treasury would go to New York. Whether this proclamation was made upon the direct promise of the President elect, or was only an inference drawn from the conference between Conkling and Garfield, will soon be positively known.

It is quite certain that when Mr. Allison came away from Mentor after his visit, which preceded that of Conkling by several weeks, he believed that the Treasury was assigned to him. did Blaine. Arrangements proceeded on that conviction. Subsequently, they both had reason for a change of mind, and then Garfield was notified plainly that unless certain things were done and certain other things left undone he must look for another Secretary of State.

By way of emphasis Mr. Blaine refused to send in his resignation as Senator until the Cabinet should be made up and sent to the Senate. Thus cornered, Gen. Garfield had no back door left for escape. He must go over to Conkchosen to stand with his friends rather than

with his enemies, after chaffering with both. The attuation, therefore as it existed before Mr. Conkling's visit to Mentor. is restored, and the relative positions of himself and Mr. Blains and the new Administration are unchanged. Practically, Blaine is the master spirit who will define the policy and shape the patronage for a second term of Garfield by renouncing on his own part all aspirations for the succession in 1884, and watting for 1888.

John Kelly and Gon. Arthur in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-John Kelly and Gen. arthur entered the Senate Chamber to day as nearly at he same time as though they had driven up in ope car. rage. Gen. Arthur went to a sofa on the Republicaside and Mr. Kelly to one on the Democratic side. Pretty soon Mr. Thurman walked over to Mr. Kelly, shook hamls with him, and took a seat leside him. At about he same time David Davis moved toward Gen. Arthur Mr. Kelly had not many callers in the Senate, but when was given him by Mr. Cox. Mr. Covert, Mr. Chittenden

Atsany, March 1 - The story which the hulf-breeds are telling this morning is that before Senstor Conding de-cided in 1879 whom his party should nominate for Govrnor, an agreement was made with John Kelly, reduced efeat Gov. Robinson if renominated by the Demurrate In return for this favor tien Arthur stundated that if York city. The half-breeds declare that Mr. Kelly still miself, while the stalwarts traded off the Comptroller ship for the discreme's office. The breaking of this agreement by Senator Coulding and Gen. Arthur is claimed by the half-breeds as evidence that they are not he relied upon to keep their pledges, and has alwell rise to the story that Gen. Arthur has taken Kelly

MR. KELLY'S OPINION OF BOSS SHEPHERD. From the Washington Repulsion.

Mr. Kelly said that he considered that Washington wood a beauty debt of graditude to ex-tion, Shepherd.

The Moral Influence of Congress.

From the Washington Part. Washington is not very intemperate, as com-pared with other cities. One may go about fown all day and not see a drunken man.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

Mass Meeting to be Held in Cooper Insti-tute Next Week in their Behnif. A committee appointed by sympathizers with the Transvasi Boers held an informal meeting on Monday evening, at their temporary headquarters in Forty-fourth street and Sixth

avenue. The Chairman of the meeting was Col. C. G. Otis of 348 Broadway, who is also the Treasurer of the organization. The object of the meeting was to arrange for a mass meeting in Cooper Institute, to appeal to all Hollanders and Americans of Duten descent, and citizens who sympathize with the Boers in behalf of the brave people of the Transvaal. The mass meeting will probably be held on

March 8, and well-known speakers will be asked to make addresses.

The news of the recent defeat of the British was received at the Monday night meeting with delight, and earnest wishes were expressed for delight, and earnest wishes were expressed for further Boer successes, and for their ultimate recognition by the United States and by European countries as an independent people. It was reported to the meeting that an effort was being made to have an American representative sent out to the Transvaal. A committee representing the Irish Nationalists of New York passented resolutions adopted by fourteen of their societies. The resolutions express admiration for the gallantry of the Boors and sympathy for them in their strongle.

At the Historical Society, last evening Secretary Jacob B. Moore read a letter from Dr. A. Fischel, formerly of New York, but now of Amsterdam. With the letter came a pamphlet written in Dutch, and containing a history of the Transvani republic.

"As the American press," says the writer. "in many instances derived their information on the subject from English papers, which vie with each other in the grossest misrepresentations, and as the citizens of the Transvani tatach great importance to the good opinion of the people of the United States, they are anxious that the true state of the case may be known.

"The truth is that the annexation of the Transvani by Great Britain was due to an attempt of its President to connect his country with Delarova Bay by a railroad. This would have been murrious to the trade of Natal, which has a heavy protectionist tariff, and to protect the English tradesmen of that colony a free republic was overthrown."

The writer addesmen of that colony a free republic was overthrown." further Boer successes, and for their ultimate

the English tradesmen of that colony a free republic was overfarown."

The writer adds that notwithstanding their recent successes, the Boers must necessarily be overthrown by superior force, but they would not be descrying of men, he says, if they had patiently submitted to the Jearful military tyranny to which England subjects them with a view of curbing their spirit.

THE MAYOR AND THE STREETS.

Mr. Grace Wants to Know Where the Street Cleaning Bureau's Money Gues. Mayor Grace sent to the Board of Police

Mayor Grace sent to the Board of Police yesterday the following:

To the Board of Police of the ray of Non-Yes.

Generasian: By the provisions of section 23 of chapter 235 of the Laws of 1573, the daily is imposed into the Mayor of the city of Non-Yesh (a keep) into of the city of the city of Non-Yesh (a keep) into of the city of the city of Non-Yesh (a keep) into of the city yesterday the following:

as the proportion of street dirt to ashes and garhage di-minished.

Assuming that the expense should be measured by the total quantity of ashes, as loave, and street dirt taken to-gether. I find that, as measured by the average cost of 1979, it has cost you \$51,750 of more, considering that you removed 74,180 loads less; that taking the expense as measured by the proportionals quantity of each of these two classes of risblach removed, it cost you \$77, 198 77 more in 1890 than in 1879, measured by the av-erage cost of the latter, you having removed only 202,409 loads of street dirt in 1890, as against 273,580 loads in 1879, or 71,200 less.

I find that it the cost of administration be regarded as a constant quantity, and the same expended in 1879 for that purpose be taken as sufficient in amount, you leave, in proportion to the work done, expended \$46,151.20, in 1890, than in 1879, if no account be taken of the decrease during the year 1880 of the proportion of street dirt in asiles and garbage, and \$71,530,03 more if such account he taken.

It appears that, while in the year 1880 you had a larger

it appears that, while in the year 1980 you had a larger Representation and much treater inculties for work, you cleaned only 5,781 miles of streets, as against 14,884 miles in 1878, and removed only 5,081 miles of streets, as against 14,884 miles in 1878, and atreet oilst together, as against 1,077,101 mais miles, and street oilst together, as against 1,077,101 mais miles, and atreet oilst together, as against 1,077,101 mais miles, and atreet oilst together, as against 1,077,101 mais miles, and street oilst together of \$7,087,70, and the state of \$7,087,70, and the state of \$7,087,70, and state of \$7,087,70, and state of \$7,087,70, and she state of \$7,087,70, and she state of \$7,087,70, and \$7,087,

Theatt appears that each laborer employed in street cleaning performed one-seventh less work in 1880 than in 1870, having awapt up 244 loads of dirt daily, as against 30 in the preceding year.

No in the mater of carring scowing and unloading alless garbace, and street dirt. Although there was a decrease of 1892 per cent in 1880 in the number of loads perioded, there was an increase in cost weel 1870 of

So, also, I find that there was an increase in the exposition for horse fired of \$6.25.77 over 1879, or \$8.778
per end, which is not explained by the increase in the
average mumber of increase which, upon examination, I
find to have been 7.6 per cent. The cost of little free
per higher was, in 1889; Per day, \$2.4687, against \$5.261
in 1879, per month, \$14.29, against \$0.22 in 1879; per
yar, \$17.44, against \$1.00,20 in 1879.

The unloading of score at sea and in harbor together
show an increase of \$4.207 per cent, ever 1879.

These and many other facts appearing from the face of
the reports of Tenhand 1889 are unexplained and increated they appear to increase the tenhand and increasind fley appear to increase being of sufficient incorrect to
call for explaination, which as the Commissioners alministering the business of the department is underly
edly sell your power to give. Under the power conterred upon the by section 27 of the charter, above
quoted, licelit my day to call more you, and docall
upon you, to make to me, within ben days from the recept by you hereof, a firstler and supplementary report which will explain and pastry if such be possible,
the facis hereinbelors interred.

W. R. Grazz, Mayor.

Diphtheria Caused by Bud Drainage.

Sanitary Inspector Morris, in a special report on diphtheria sent to the Health Board yesterday, attributes the disease to defective drainage in all the cases which he has investigated except two where it sulled from expusure to injection. He cites the case of anothin Ellis, a four-year-old buy residing at 1,617 lax igton avenue, whose meanly letal illness was caused by

An Irish Round Tower Wanted for New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I respectfully suggest to the citizens of New York, especially those of Irish birth and lineage, to set about transferring to the shores of America an Irish round tower. We have now an Egyptian obelisk in New York, why not bring over an Egyptian obelisk in New York, why not bring over from Ireland one of her round towers, placing it near the occeips in the Central Park. The same Celto-liberran race, the descendants of Chain, built trein. The period masonry, solid and conesive, with when these Irish round towers are built will warrant their removal. An authority, which Thaws no reason to doubt, avers that a substitute, which Thaws no reason to doubt, avers that a faithful of the control of the con

Artesian Wells in New York. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUY A great

many artesian wells are being bored in the country. From some of these wells an abundance of water is obained, while others are comparative; any
Titure is one point in the city of New York where an in
exhaustible well can be sons, and that too, with very
exhaustible well can be sons; and that too, with year

The Critic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit is to correct semi culturial statements also intunations in to-day's Ses. Sciller of the culture of the core has ever been connected with De Holland in the management of Newber's Boaths. Mr. E. W. Ginter is soul has always been assembled with the management of the management of the management of the fine free free. You are also makes in impressing the labor publication to be connected to any way with any other periodical or publishing masses. Asset Year March 1.

Haw to Get People to Go to Church. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There

Scens to be considerable hald in regard incompellar people to go to clinich. I know of no better way to fi o churches than to have such preaching as will be alactive and interesting. When that issues, the churches
the fitted voluntering. This completing people to rechurch would be take grying a horse sawdust for read,
or their whyposon thin to make thin wat it.

Nours Manenestes, Come, Feb 28.

L. Pingan.

Shrimps.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When is the season fir strong catching? Can they be caught at this time of the year? Can they be taught in from water? Newwars, Feb 22.

CHANCES IN TEXAS.

The Price of Land-How Farmers Without

Money Get Along-Professional Men CLEBURNE, Tex., Feb. 23 .- A thousand immigrants are now pouring into Texas. We have an unoccupied territory three or four times as large as that now inhabited. There will be plenty of room for settlers for years to come. Those desiring to purchase land should re-member that the further west they go the cheaper they will find the land. Some portions of eastern or southeastern Texas, however, are not yet fully settled. Land in the central portion of the State, lying on a line due north and south, is held at the highest prices. The highest price does not exceed \$20 an acre; and the lowest is \$1. Three-quarters of the land is either prairie, sandy, or timbered, or bottom or valley lands. All will give large crops of corn

or cotton when properly tilled. What would be the chance for those who are not able to buy a home when they get here? There is not another State in the Union which offers better inducements to frugal, industrious immigrants when they are willing to work war with earthly possessions that could have been tumbled into an ox cart, now own good farms and are out of debt and making

been tumbled into an exeart, new own good farms and are out of debt and making money. They got their start by lensing land from those who owned it.

There are usually three ways of leasing land. One is for the owner to furnish seed, leasing, and implements, the renter turning in half of the crops in return. Another is to lease the land for so much an acre, to be paid when the crops are gathered in the fall. The renter usually pays at the rate of \$4\$ per acre. The third and most popular plan is for the renter to furnish his own outfit, and turn in to the owner a third of all the grain and a quarter of all the cotton. The owner executes planting of at least a third more cotton than grain, for grain is cheap and not in great demand, while cotton will bring money at some price at any season. All that an emigrant needs is money enough to bring him to the country and run him for one season. After that, unless he is lazy and shiftless, he can take care of himself. Texas is a bad State for dead boats. Those intending to settle should come early in the fall. This will give them an opportunity to look around before winter, and give them certain employment. Provisions are also cheaper in the fall. At that time you can buy corn at from twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel, and fresh pork at from three to four cents per pound. Land is usually leased early in the fall. Late consers have trouble in securing house room. Raifrond facilities are limited, and comfortable homes are searce. The surveyor's compass, however, is in use in every part of the State, and the time will soon come when lumber can be laid down anywhere in the State, and the time will soon come when lumber can be laid down anywhere in the State.

As a general thing the professions are over crowded; but a first-class professions and to under the best in demand for the next quarter of a century is the immigration most desired and which will be most in demand for the next quarter of a century is the immigration that this the soil. A Texas.

Silk Manufacture in the United States.

From the Pairimore Sun. With a rate of duty ranging from 60 to 120

With a rate of duty ranging from 60 to 120 per cent, there were imported into the United States last year \$33.305.400 worth of slik goods of foreign manufacture. This is an increase of nearly \$5.000,000 over 1879, and \$13.000,000 more than in 1878. It is desirable that the United States should import none but raw slik, if indeed it prove impossible to raise our own slik worms, and the duties have been maintained at their present excessive rates mainly with the view to protect the domestic manufacture. This is conducted chiefly in Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Fennsylvania, and New Jersey, and has proved very successful as regards certain classes of goods.

A slik manufactory on quite a large scale was established here in Baltimore about 1870, but it did not prosper, and the enterprise was sloandoned. Our present slik manufacture, as will be seen below, is very small. Gov. McClellan, in his last annual message, in adverting to the valuable work of the New Jersey State Bureau of Labor and Industries, said that his State consumed more than sixty per cent, of the raw slik imported into the United States, and that it was eminently desirable to have some action taken upon the recommendation of that bureau in favor of extending apecual oncouragement to the culture of the slik worm. The New Jersey slik milis give employment to 13,932 bands to whom they pay wages to the extent of \$4,047,745—\$400 per capita, which is considered nominally good wages, considering that a good many of the employeesare women and children. The gross value of the manufactured slik products in the United States for the census year 1890 was \$40,975,285; the gross value of materials and supplies for this manufacture was \$22,371,390; the net value of flushed goods was \$44,046; the number of slik factories in the country was 383; the capital, real and personal, invested in this industry was \$48,050; the number of looms at work was \$4,67; the maximum number of hands employed during the year was \$4,40,455 children and youth), who received \$5,1

NO COMPETENT MARSHAL

The Trouble that was Experienced in Securing the Release of a Pardened Prisoner.

A pardon for John Fitzpatrick, who was sen-Customs Officer Issac Newton in the discharge of his duty, was received at the United States Marshal's office on Monday from Washington, John F. McKinley, a friend of the prisoner, went with the warrant to the lath, but the Warden declined to release the prisoner without an order from the Marshal.

At the Marshal's office it was said that no order could.

Late in the afternion the United States Attorney Late in the afternion the United States Attorney wrote an order? his sym name, which was counter, signed "Lious P. Payre late United States Marshal," and of this order of Louis P. Agreement the States of St

Yesterday there was no one to act as Marshal. Deputy Yesterday there was no one to act as Marshal. Deputy Yesterday the Washington to set Mr. Storman to approve of the bonds of Mr. Fayn. Angle Choate is not expected to be in centre that Towards. The right of the Deputy Marshale and the bonds of the court to act in the appende of a Marshale is pleastoned.

DOGS, MAD AND OTHERWISE.

Dangers to which Everybody is Subject from Worthless Curs at Large. The following letter was sent to the Health

ard one day tast week:
Life and health of the inhabitants of New York becoming daily more dangerous by wild or mad dogs, some thing should be done to stop that danger, or eise no lady or child can dare to leave the house. Buch dog running or child can dare to leave the house. Each dog about unmazzled should be killed without delay.

The letter was signed " Several Ladies," Sanitary Inspector Russell in a report on this comtrophobia, in which he showed that the disease could prevail at all seasons, and that a dog could go mad in writer as well as its summer. He can's for the museums of diagratical times and the extination of the poster varieties. On this subject the easys win my spinion the community to exceed to exceeding periodic directly districted multiplication of varieties of controlled and multiplication of varieties and varieties iged town. It is conclusion, refers to the mad doe which shout a month ago ran a much from the lighter to Thirteenth street on the west side, biting every one it met, as a proof that an ordinance represent does throughout the year similar be enforced. Potternant side of the Mercy afreet squad shot and anised a mad sing or posite 48 front street squad shot and anised a mad sing or posite 48 front street squad shot and anised a mad sing or posite 48 front street squad shot and

Courts and Telegraphs. Judge Blatchford in the United States Cir-

Company and the Atlantic and Poetfic Company was at variance with the State law. The true monopolists in Company and the Allentic and Pacific Company was at taking height vogenus access. Environ action that were the ocean companies, who assigns to main that the "Roll Call" painted as the second and thou mesonate by revening the holding of an that the "Roll Call" painted as the second are that they measured by prevening the boilding of an other cashe inched as visible and the research in the second of the boilding of an in the research in the second of the boilding of an in the research in the second of the sec

From the Globe Democrat.

Capt. D. L. Payne, President of the Okiahema

BUNDEAMS.

-Pennsylvania farmers, in Washington onty, are scattering absences of wheat along the hedges

for the benefit of the suffering partridges. -It is said that eighty seven per cent of

the American emigrants who have recently arrived at Paso del Norte, Mexico, are professional cambiera. -Texas has a law, now about to be repealed, requiring every railroad train to stand still five

-On the announcement that the "Bankrupt is about to be put upon the stage," the Boston Commercial Bulletis comments: "Hereabouts he generally

goes in his own carriage ' The St. Louis Globe-Democrat calls for two new literary characters. It says Maggie May and Jonnie June are already prominent, and that there is

on yet for Aggie August and Sarah Septer -The Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston has an unusual pupil in ex-Judge Grant, who is mearly 70 years old and has a large law practice in lows. He is acquiring a knowledge of chemistry to

use in mining litigation. -A white girl flirted with a stranger after dusk in Minucapolis. They walked together until they came to a street famp, when she saw that he was a negro. She ir sisted upon his arrest by a policeman, but a magistrate decided that his color was not in itself a pus-

Col. the Hon. Paul Methuen of the Poet Guards, British Military Attache at Berlin, while passmasses of ice. He instantly a rang over the bridge, an with great difficulty saved the man's life,

-There is in London a Cinderella Dancing Club. As the name indicates, all the dances break up at the hour of midfulcht. But to belong to this fraternity, or aisterbood—for ladies are eligible—you must first ea-tablish your character as a profesent dancer by showing your ability to waits up the ballroom, so as to never deviate from one plank. Then you have to perform the same feat, "doing the reverse."

-The Mentone papers report two sufcides at Monte Carlo. Recently a man rushed ont of the gaming room exclaiming, "I am done for, I have lost 200,000 francs." On the staircase he drew a revolve rock and rest his head on his hands. A minute after a detenation was heard. He, too, had blown his braups out

to have laid our £200,000 in pictures, and there was his ter lamentation when it was found that he had forgetten to zirn the codicil by which he bequeathed his gallery to the city. It now seems questionable whether the collection would have been worth accepting, as the recent sale has restixed just £23,000, or less than one-eighth the amount expended by the owner, whose " zeal" was de cidedly "not according to knowledge." -Austin Moriarty went home to his wife

at Putnam. Conn., and sold her that if he was not mis taken he had on the previous day been married to thon of coing with some triends to a clergyman's house thon of coing with some triends to a clergyman's house while drunk, and becoming the bridgeroom in a mar-riage ceremony. His memory proved sound, for an offi cer soon arrived with a warrant to arrest him, but his -This has been a hard winter indeed for settlers in the Northwest. The starvation and freezing of cattle in Moutana have caused, it is said, a loss of about

20 per cent. Hay has not been obtainable off the man

lines of travel at any cost, and the deep snow has made transportation and browsing alike impossible. Hay at \$45 a too in a country where fooder does not usually em-ber into the expense account of stock raining maxes it sometimes cheaper to kill cattle than to save them. De -A marriage service was in progress at St. John's Church, New Orleans. A closely veile woman with an infant in her arms walked up the centr aisle just as the clergyman asked at anybody objected to the union. "I do," said the intruder, pulli g off he eil, and laying the baby at the feet of the bridegroom "Here is your child. You are my hosband. I am law fully your wife, and you shall not marry this roman. She made a furious attempt to attack him, but was r strained by the usbers, while the bride screened as fainted. It transpired that the woman was set the man's wife, though be had for years made her believe as b

means of a forged certificate menting to assertain the best mode of restoring in a animal life, and they amounce that the hitherto a copted theory that persons who have been expused to one to extreme cold should not be brought into centawith warmth except by slow degrees is whatly arribees cold room, twenty in a warm room, and twenty in a ball of warm water. Of the first, fourteen deal; of the war ond, eight, of the last, bone. The warm ball brough about restoration in a romarkably short time.

-"The great servant question," says the London Tuck, " is becoming yet more complicated, A lad, engaged a cook some time age, and thought berself seem in having had a personal reference. She had called a the address of the woman's late mixtress, and had seet the lade, who gave the cook an excellent character. J lew days after her new employer discussifed that the new cook was an infamous character. She furned her to remonstrate with the lady who had given the so good a character. On this occasion she saw a vari different person, a d, on relterating her wish to see the lady of the house, she was answered. 'I am Mrs. —. and then the truth come out. It was the lady's who had personated her mistresis, and given the char

The woman had been sent away in disgrace." -A few years ago the hopeless decadence of Antworp was a tavorite topic with travellers, but the Belgian city now buts fair to be one of the great ports of crease in the tonnage of ships that have arrived there during the last ten years has been 242 per cent, it he been only 110 per cent at Hambury, and 20 per cent a Liverpool. The docks and quays have been energonally extended, and new quays and docks are still being bonk while the bed of the Scheidt has been deepened as at a enable the largest ships to come alongside at any state of the tide. Early in the summer an extension of the deck will be finished, which will give hall a mile of new quaand ten acres more diek, while three dry docks are ff the verge of completion, and two miles of new quay an also being built, with a space of 100 acres for cargo-s.

-In one of the bazaars, says a letter from India, we saw some takirs and devotees. One of the remarkable fellows had vowed to lie upon a had of up right units for twenty six years, and of these he had as attenuated and tull of sores resembling leprons spett We asked him for one of the balls which placed his mis erable be y. He took one from the tool of the hed, is fusing in every instance to part with any of those which gave him the most exquisite pala. Another miserall devotee was hobling a flower pot at arm's length. Judy of my surprise when he tool my he had noted it there is five years. Another sixed with arm unlitted, and n power to lower it or move a muscle, the member being ried, stiff and dead, while the long flour mails lib

here tellows looked mouldy and sad. -- Under the double-headed eagle of Rus six no slavery is permitted, and the hidding of the Ensuan standard on the runed ramparts of the Turks man forfress was the signal for the emancipation of 79 wretched Persian captives. Half-caked, starring and covered with bruises, after bring competent to work if day, they were charged at might hand and host to stake told them they were free to return to the provints Khorassan, from whence must of them ind how earlier off by the Teakes. Within the fortream the Somise found about 4 Per Turkemon families, or along 1830 intividuals, whose astonishment knew mid-some same instead of helog but besed or enslaved, they were trest

with arrapsions kindness, and confided to the saws a
the Britishan Red trees whereast,

- Elizabeth Thompson, the painter of
"The Red Call," was born at Lanance, and nor work
was passed between Rady and England, the winders H Fig. Distriction, in the control states of excluded at the first and solders, finding at the first and solders, finding at the first solders at the first solders at the first solders at the first solders and at the first solders at the first solders and at the first solders at the first solders and at the first solders at the first solders and at the first solders at the first solders and at the first solders at the first solders and at the first solders at the first solders and at the first solders at the f

nesting and she was a Washing and the washing Radius and she was a Washing and the washing and the property of the washing and the interfaces to be a reasonable with the resistance with the resistance with the resistance with the resistance with the same in the control of the washing w Irish authors and authors of the care paged year like their own persion style-Love Late 9 mes 000 for Carleton, Bullion and Miss Educated Son of dian Territory, capt Payer states that the relocation to be have dispersed and game to their houses hat expect to get together in the spring to renew the invasion. What caused an abandomment of the invasion who the respect to solve the rolling and an abandomment of the invasion. What porter, "We were confronted by the trought should be relief frontler, and bearte we did not live the new terms of the invasion of the invasion which is say suppose. If the surgice state there is a large force could have been along the irre until arring."

Take retional care of your sold at once by using Dr. Jay to the development of a dangerous turons or tury disease. And we have the abandom to the arrival and nines forced a royal personnel of Carra rear and received with her humband, who is \$1, where makes court layer.